SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1854. POSITION OF PARTIES ON THE SLAVERY QUES-

A despatch from Boston gives a summary of the proceedings of the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, held at Boston on the 16th. FRANKLIN DEXTER, of Beverly, was appointed President. JOSIAH QUINCY and 23 others were appointed Vice Presidents. The President made an address, in which he denounced the Greytown bombardment. JOSIAH QUINCY spoke in favor of the obligations to return fugitive slaves being stricken from the constitution. This speech was received with loud cheers. A resolution was adopted declaring the Whig party of Massachusetts ever true to liberty, the constitution and the Union; saying that they need not abandon its organization or charge its principles. declaring a devoted attachment to the Union. That it was the policy of the fathers of the republic to confine slavery in its existing limits as evidenced by the passage of the ordinance of 1787, clearly establishing as the cardinal principles of government, that slavery should ever be prohibited in the lie domain; and that the recent act the national legislature in wantonly ar nulling the solemn compact which stood for more than thirty years, leaves restrictions ur in the action of free States beyond the sur provisions of the constitution itself; that the naked question is liberty or slavery, as they are prepared at all times, and under all circumstances, to endeavor to secure the blessings of liberty; that they are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery over one foot of territory now free; that they will oppose the administration of any free States formed out of territories unless slavery be prohibited, and they go for an immediate unconditional repeal of so much of the act as repeals the Missouri Compromise. The constitution secures equal rights to citizens of the several States, which is grossly violated where law exists for the imprisonment of citizens of Massachusetts without trial or imputation of crime. The fugitive slave law requires an amendment securing trial by jury or habers corpus; failing in this, then they go for the unconditional repeal. The people of free States are called on to give such directions to emigrants, so as to secure free States out of territories. The Know Nothing movement is also endorsed.

Our neighbor of the Banner will please gather from this the position of the whig party of Massachurchts on the slavery question.

On the other hand, how stand the democracy of the North? We are proud of the contrast which the resolutions adopted at their conventions offered to the execuable doctrines of the whig conventions. We take "Old Berks," the banner county of Pennsylvania, as a sample. At a recent democratic convention in that county, the following resolutions

Resolved, That civil and religious liberty have ever been cardinal objects of American Democracy; that it was to secure the enjoyment of such liberty that our fathers left their native land, and planted this land of freedom; that the constitution of every State in the Union guarantees to the humblest citizen full, undisturbed, and unassailed enjoyment of the right to worship God according to the dictates

Resolved, therefore, That any organization, open or secret, which aims at disfranchising any citizen because of foreign birth, or on account of a particular religious faith, or at excluding him, for such from participation in the honors and offices of the country, as guaranteed by the constitution, is anti Democratic, is congenial with the spirit of the old federal alien laws, and is at variance with the spirit pervading the Farewell Address of the immortal Washington, who cantioned his countrymen against the dangers of all secret political orgranizations, and is therefore unworthy of the Amer-

Resolved. That the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, recognising, as it does, the great principle of self-government, and establishing finally the principle of non-interference by Congress in the domestic affairs of the State and Territories of this Union, meets with our hearty approbation.

This is good reading. We commend it to the Hanner, in its pursuit of the "position of parties on the slavery question."

The Crystal Palace Directors held a meeting on Friday last, and authorized the President to sell the entire Palace, Gas Fixtures, Iron Pence enclosing the Palace, and all the property of the Association, deliverable on or after the 1st of Novemther next, for one half of its actual cost. The first cost is understood as having been about \$700,000.

Competent Engineers and Architects have decided that the Palace could be taken down, removed to the Battery, and put up again for \$50,000 or less. Hence it could be taken down, removed to Philadelphia or Boston, and put up there for less than \$75,000, all told.

It is estimated that selling the property of the Association, even at the great sacrifice proposed, the stockholders will realize from 20 to 30 per cent., allowing that nothing is made the present fall.-But as the receipts at the Palace are now said to be fully equal to the expenses, it is believed that the extraordinary attractions to be put forth there from this time to the day of its close, on the 1st of November next, and the great influx of strangers | Havana. expected in New York, who will visit the Palace because it will be the last opportunity of seeing it, will return a profit which will benefit the Stockholders materially. Philadelphia and Boston are both agitating the plan of removing the Palace to guard for Santa Anna. their respective cities.

A MAGNIFICENT AND IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE -Some of our Western exchanges speak of the bridge of the Illinois Central Railway Company, over the Lilinois river at La Salle, as fully equal to any structure of the kind in America. It extends across from 11 iff to bluff, is more than half a mile long and seventy feet high, supported by seventeen massive stone piers and the abutments. The estimate cost is \$750,000. The lower floor is for common wehicles, the upper for cars. Spanning as it does, the entire valley of the Illinois, it can be seen to a great distance up and down the river, and the effect is exceedingly imposing. The American railway companies at the present day, build works which in ancient times would be considered monuments that required the whole avaliable wealth of a nation to construct. The magnificence of American railway enterprise is a subject of national pride even

to a croaker. UNITED STATES ARMY .- A surgeon in the United Army recently desired to know the most common classes of enlistment. By permission of the captain, in a company containing fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or priwate, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in an elevated situation in life. Four had been

lawyers, three doctors and two ministers. CIRCULAR Sawa.-James Slater, of Macon, Ga., has taken measures to secure a patent for an imp ovement in circular saws, the object of which is to make the saw in such a manner as to relieve the to the crank pin of the engine, that its teeth will be ro come in contact with the board or log while the board or

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE. The receipts into the United States treasury for the fiscal year cilling Jime 30, 1854, were as fol-2d Quarrer 3d Quarrer, 4th Quarrer 813 34 221 | \$16 686 124 | \$143 2022 2,223,050 | 2,0 2,0 87 | 2145 25 104,063 | 40,001 | 118 00 Total, \$21,356 308 \$15 912,860 \$16 395,523

#19.915.136 Showing an increase of This, the New York Journal of Commerce remarks, gives us the means of approximating to the total of the dutiable imports for the last fiscal year, as follows, the total for the last year being calculated from the duties :

Duties. Dutible Impti-\$61,300,000 \$236 585,113 13,500,000 \$84,008 822 Increase in dutible imports

The free goods, about half of which are received at New York, will not probably show any increase. as the total at that port for the year ending June 30, 1854, was only \$12,791,055, against \$13,357,-173 for the preceding year. Taking them, however, at the same, we have the following comparative statement of the total foreign imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th: 1853. \$236,595,113 \$27,182,152 4,201,382 1854. \$234,000,000 27,000,000 5,000,000

\$907,978,647 \$316,000,000 This is considerably below the general estimate, especially the predictions of the high tariff papers.

BRANDY IN CLIMBING MOUNTAINS .- A recent writer says: It is astonishing the effect produced by spirits upon the persons of even the strongest constitution, when indulged in at an elevation of 10, 000 or 12,000 feet. At 12,000 feet it is perfectly dangerous to take any quantity of raw spirits, as even a half a glass of brandy produces intoxication. All bill travellers drink nothing but hot tea; for travelling up the mountains and down valleys, across bridges of very questionable security, requires a firm and very steady nerve, which it is impossible for those who indulge freely in the use of spirits to retain long in the snowy regions,

How to MAKE DEAF PERSONS HEAR THE PIANO-FORTE.-The instrument should be opened, and a rod of pine wood provided about half an inch thick, three quarters wide, and long enough to reach from the bridge of the sounding board to the mouth of the deaf person. If one end of this rod be made to rest firmly on the bridge, and the other end be held between the teeth, the softest sounds will be distinctly communicated.

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer is in perfect extacy over the election of Gen. Dockery, the whig candidate, as Governor of North Carolina We have no doubt that the whies of the rest of the Union will feel themselves under deep obligations to the Eagle and Enquirer for its highly interesting news'l No other paper has it.

The Washington Star, an independent paper, makes the following comments on the result in North Carolina

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The result in North Carolina evidently rejoices those around us supposed to be in the confidence of the Administration and most directly to reflect their sentiments.-They did not expect that Bragg would run better than Pierce did, inasmuch as his record on the State internal improvement question had been steadily against making a dollar of State debt on any such account. Just now, North Carolina is in the midst of her first internal improvement fever, the mania for railroads there being equal to that existing in Wisconsin at this moment, or in Pennsylvania fifteen years ago. Under these circumstances, Mr. Bragg's political friends in Washingdefeated by his ultra internal improvement opponent. They evidently credit his handsome triumph under the circumstances, and their working majority of sixteen on joint ballet-the last legislature being practically tied-to Nebraska, and are tickled 'een 'a most to death over this first practical demonstration of the effect of the enactment of the bill of the session. As strange as it may appear to those sympathizing with the New York Tribune and Evening Post, they do not seem to be in the least apprehensive that the Nebraska question is to lessen their strength a single vote in any of the elections of the season at the North. They expect, as a matter of course, that everybody tinctured with anti-slavery political predilections, or with either of the other raging isms of the hour, will vote evates, and they anticipate the result every where at the North will show that in the midst of squabbles in the party over local issues and the aspirations of local leaders, they will fail to poll anything like the strength they usually manage to gather for a national contest. In this opinion they are borne out by the fact that they are invariably much worsted in the elections following the new Democratic administration. They believe that so far as the Nebraska question is concerned, it will serve greatly to strengthen them ere the next presidental election comes round, as they anticipate that long before that time it will be manifest to all that to be anti Nebraska politically, is only to aid in building up politicians who have always ridden the anti-slavery hobby, as their exclusive political property-a class, who, however popular with small factions every where, are by no means in high favor with the mass of the voters in any State out of Ver-

LATEST HAVANA NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16. The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, arrived to-Among her passengers is the acting Consul at

Upwards of 100 free negroes had embarked on the British steamer Silent, for England, en route for Africa. Two officers at Havana were recruiting amongs: the discharged Spanish soldiers for the imperial

The exports of sugar to the 31st of July exceeded those of the same period, 1853. The health of the city has improved. Considerable fever prevailed on Spanish vessels of war.

The weather was excessively hot. NEW YORK, Aug. 16. Bark Graneshot, thirteen days from New Orleans. arrived off Sandy Hook to-day.

New ORLEANS, Aug. 12.-The Orizaba has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates of the 6th, and the City of Mexico to the 3d. Tamaulipas had declared adherence to General

A battle was reported, and the insurgents were defeated. A telegraphic despatch to the Count Colbon, who

was heading a recent arrival of French troops, against the Government, was defeated by the Mexican troops. They surrendered with 200 men. The loss in killed and wounded was 56.

All persons in Vera Cruz are required to surrender their private arms. A decree was issued expelling every foreigner. Santa Anna's decree authorizes the free trans-

portation of arms at Tobasco. The revolution in Michovan continues. It is reported that a decree grants the privilege formed some simple field-day manœuvres, to the o Senor Atocha Gonstneet to build a railroad from great delight of the Pasha. As the men moved off The bark Mary Spring arrived at Vera Cruz from

New York. MORE FINE IMPORTED STOCK .- A few weeks ago account of some female difficulty, thirteen of them nock, of Bourbon, left for England for the purpose of purchasing stock for a Kentucky Importing Com-

Mr. James Bagg, of Scott, and Mr. James Warpany. A letter from Mr. Bagg, dated Liverpool, July 14, states that he had just shipped the stock purchased, viz: 20 head of cattle, one stallion, 57 head of sheep and 18 pigs. This is said to be a remarkably fine importation, six of the cattle being prize animals, many of the sheep being the largest to be found in England, and the weight of two of them being 430 and 425 pounds respectively, and the hogs in all respects equal to the cattle and when a fop said to him, "Don't you dance, Mr.

sheep. - Louisville Courier. Mr. Greeley of the New York Tribune, steam engine which drives it. Portions of the be a savan in everything relating to that service, are tolerated in Russia; the Bible is not permitted e ige of the saw are cut out, at places opposite to one another, and the saw is so arranged in relation Having recently bought a dozen "genuine Shang-hai" ages for the saw are cut out, at places opposite to be as unlucky in poultry as in politics.—
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Having recently bought a dozen "genuine Shang-hai" ages for the saw is so arranged in relation to be printed in the language the people can read. ro come in contact with the board or log while shep, and in due time they all came out—snapping turtles; We are afraid his political chickens will in part of the empire are tolerated. turn out in the same way in 1856.—Balt. Patriot. in part of the empire are tolerated.

On respondence of the Courses and Journal. INTERESTING FROM THE MINES.

DUCKTOWN, Tenn, August 1, 1854. Masses. Entrops: A letter from this point, embracing some particulars in relation to the vast mineral interest of this section, will probably interest most of the numerous readers of your widely cir-

Ducktown, is the name given by the Indians, to a small stream or creek, having its source in the mountains, flowing in a south-western direction into the Ocos river, near the Georgia line; it is on the waters of this stream, covering an area of 25 or 30 square miles, in one or two miles of the Georgia, and three or four miles of the North Carolina line, that the Ducktown Copper Mines are located. The first shipment of copper ore was made by the Hiwassee Mining Company, early in 1852.— Since then and up to the first ultimo, six or seven other companies have made shipments, and many more, are, and will be ready to ship, during the present year. The annexed particulars furnished me by the obliging and gentlemanly proprietor of Murdock House, at which I am stopping, will give some idea of these mines. They are taken from a statement furnished by the State Geologist of Tennessee, by the State Assayer. The Hiwassee opened 1st of 1852; the Cherokee and Tennessee early in 1853; the Caloway, Isabella, Eureka and

lon early in 1854. Amt, produced 2,000 ton 27 4,150 tons Cherokee. 900 2,500 Tennessee, 2,460 1,700 1,950 # Caloway, 500 Isabella. 3,470 " 9,500 24 3,141 " 370 25 2,974 " 50 300

18.569 " 17,735 " av.82 The ore is raised from shafts, varying in depth 60 to 100 feet, by a single horse; it is then crushed almost entirely by hand, packed in boxes of 500 to 600 pounds, and transported on wagons 65 miles to Dalton, or to the junction of Ocoa and Hiwassee rivers, 30 miles, thence on small boats to Loudon, the present terminus of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and so on over the State Road, and your Central Road to Savannah, where it is exported principally to New York, while some finds way to the smelters of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

When we consider that the mines are located in a mountainous country, and the consequent disadvantages of being so remote from Railroad transportation, in procuring the necessary machinery and apparatus for working, and terms for transporting-the results are truly wonderful, challengng the world for a comparison, in quality of ore and amount produced.

The extent and value of this mine as a source of national wealth, are known and appreciated by few if any; and who will pretend to calculate the vast revenue to our immense system of Railroads in Georgia, when we think the present is only a beginning of what we may expect, in one or two years more, when in the place of 15 or 20 shafts, worked by a single horse, there will be 50 or 100 worked by steam; and in place of transporting 30 to 65 miles by oxen and mules, there will be constructed one or two Railroads from points on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Nor are these rich copper beds confined to Ducktown, Tennessee; the belt continues into Georgia, where shafts have been sunk and as good ore has been discovered as any in Ducktown. It is my purpose in a future communication, to speak more particularly of the copper

My health has improved beyond my most sanguine expectation. I am living in the mountains of Union county, two miles from the North Carolina line, boarding with a farmer at \$5 a month and wearing out my old clothes; enjoying fine water, butter, milk, and delightfully cool nights, with ample sporting, hunting, fishing, &c.

OMER PACHA ATTHE ENGLISH CAMP.—The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from the camp at Devna, July 3, gives the following de-

scription of the reception of Omer Pasha: "We have just had a very exciting review. The n, who had a four-hours drill between half-past 4 and half-past 8 o'clock this morning, had finished dinner, when news arrived that Omer Pasha was that he might be expected in an hour. Presently the brigade majors rode up from the brigadiers with orders to the colonels to hold their regiments in readiness to turn out; and in about half an hour more the bugies sounded the assembly. The Turkish infantry down on the plains below were observed to fall in and draw up in solid columns in front of their tents. About 2 o'clock a faint streak of dust rose over the white lines of the road winding far in the distance over the hills which lie to. ward Shumla, and through the glass could be discerned two travelling carriages, with a small es-cort of horse, moving rapidly towards the village of Devna. Arrived there, they halted, and the whole of the staff present with the division hastened to pay their respects to Omer Pasha-Brigadiers ery where against the regular Democratic candid- Airey, Buller, Brigade-Majors Mackenzie and Maxwell, Col. Sullivan, Capt. Macdonnell, Capt. Pearson, Mr. Campbell, as well as Col. Bentick, Brigadier General of the Baigade of Guards, and Capt Byng, his aid-de-camp, who happened to have ridden up from Aladyn. Omer Pasha mounted his horse and, attended by Col. Dieu, by an English officer attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and several of his suite and followers. close of the first session of Congress under a rode up the hill toward the camp, in the front of which the whole division was drawn up in line in a very short space of time. The English staff rode after him, and at his side were the two brigadiers. The coup d'seil was magnificent. The blue outlines of the distant hills, over which played the heavy shadows of rapidly-gathering thunder-clouds -the green sweep of the valley below dotted with tents, and marked here and there with dark black masses of Turkish infantry-the arid banks of sand, and gray cliffs, displaying every variety of light and shadow -and then the crest of the hill, along which for a mile shone the bayonets of the British infantry topped by the canvas walls behind themformed a spectacle worth coming far to see. Omer Pashs was dressed with neatness and simplicityno order glittered on his breast, and his close-fitting blue frock coat displayed no ornament beyond a plain gold shoulder-strap and gilt buttons. He wore the fez cap, which showed to advantage the clear, well-marked lines of his calm and resolute face, embrowned by exposure to wind and weather for many a year of a soldier's life, and the hue of which was well contrasted with his snow-white whiskers. In the rude and rather sensual mouth; with compressed thick lips, was traceable, if physiognomy have truth, enormous firmness and resolu-tion. The chin, full and square, evinced the same qualities, which might also be discerned in the general form of the head. Those who remember the statute of Radetzky at the great exhibition will understand what I mean. All the rougher features, the coarse nose, and the slight prominence of the cheek bones, are more than redeemed by the quick, penetrating, and expressive eye, full, quiet courage and genius, and by the calm, though rather stubborn brow, marked by lines of thought, rising above the thick shaggy eye-brow. In person he appeared to be rather below than above the ordinary height; but his horse, a well-trained gray, was not as tall as the English chargers beside him, and he may really be more than five feet seven or eight .-His figure is light, spare, and active, and his seat on horseback, though too Turkish for our notions of equestrian propriety, was firm and easy. He wore white gloves and neat boots, and gether would have passed muster very well in the ring at Hydepark as a well-appointed quiet gentleman. His staff were by no means so well turned out, but the few Hussars of the escort were stout soldier-like looking fellows. One of them

> ted the attention of the Pasha. There were one and a half squadron of the 17th lancers, a troop of the 8th, and a troop of the 11th Hussars. The artillery horses and dragoon horses were out at wa-There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pasha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavalry could dash over any troops in the world. As he retired from the field, the men, who had all been dismissed, thronged in shirts and fatigue jackets to the front of the lines, and cheered him enthusiastically, to his great delight." WHAT HE LACKED .- While Daniel Webster was Secretary of State he was present at a ball,

led a stong chestnut Arab, which was the Pasha's

battle charger. As he rode by, the troops present-

ed arms, and when he had reached the end of the

line they broke into column, advanced, and per-

after exercising for about three-quarters of an hour.

the cavalry came up at full trot and at once rivet-

Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said Mr. Webster, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

This the Thing and American Behold you transparent lake

No shadow dimaits sheen, No ripples on its surface break The suft reflected force. Twas thus my heart's deep fountain slept, in calm unbroken rest,

Till like a breeze love's wild wing swept Across its tranquil breast, And woke its waters into life Where all before was peace

And stirred its billows to a strife That never more may cease; For once aroused no hand cun stay Affection's tide at will ; There is no voice hath power to say, "Thou troubled wave, be still !"

MEXICO.

The condition of this country had almost ceased

to attract attention, till very recent disclosures indicated that it was likely again to be the theatre of revolution. We have these indications both from the Pacific and from the States bordering on Texas; and some advices from a reliable source in the interior show that the Government of Santa Anna is tottering and crumbling in its centre. The Dictatorchas disappointed all parties. The circumstances of his recal led to the hope that he

would be able to restore peace to a distracted country; to give system and efficiency to the internal administration, to revive commerce, which had nearly perished under the oppressive restrictions and bad faith of preceding administrations. The Republicans believed that for the sacrifice of some liberty, they should gain order, the security of property, and the revival of the national spirit. The Monarchists believed they should gain a firm and consistent centralized Government. The former have found a tyranny severe beyond all former precedent, without the compensation of order, systematic administration, or security of property .-The Monarchists discover that the representative of their principles, with a manifest enough desire

the crown, nor ability to wield the power. That Santa Anna aimed at restoring the Empire in Mexico, does not admit of a doubt. His proceedings were carefully copied from those of Louis Napoleon. Only in place of the great Napoleon of Paris, the bram and heart of France, and of a half million of discliplined soldiers; Santa Anna had nothing better than the very equivocal memory of Iturbide, whose brief moment of power was followed by exile, a return without partisans, and death without pity. Besides this, Santa Anna had capital without ascendency over opinion, and an army without discipline, without spirit, and without reputation. Rather beggarly elements for the foundation of a monarchy. To these he added, after much coaxing, the Church-or all such of the Clergy as still fondly adhere to the identification of Church and State. The union could not be very sincere, for the Clergy cannot have forgotten that formerly he was ready to fill his coffers by confiscat-

for the distinction, has neither courage to assume

ng their wealth. With these resources, Santa Auna commenced his approaches to royalty. The plan of Iguals, by which Iturbide was made Emperor, was revived in the public mind; the portrait of the defunct Emperor, in all the glory of princely robes and decorations, was hung up in every shop, and the son of Iturbide was indicated as the political heir-at-law of the Dictator. Finally came the grand pageant of the restored Orders of Merit-a sort of incipient nobility, copied also from his prototype. In the midst of this came pouring in the pronunciamentos of the States, nominating him for life, with all manner of adulatory professions,

There was but one step more, -to proclaim himself Emperor. But he shrunk from this step. He gained no credit for moderation by it, he has, indeed, taken good care to allow himself no such credit,—and friends and enemies interpreted his forbearance as the work of fear and small-heartedness. It was a fatal weakness, and from that moment the fabric of his power has been trembling.

The revolt of Alvarez, the fendal chief of the State of Guerrero followed and it was formidable for three reasons for his prudent and determined character, the inaccessible nature of a great part of the State, and greatest of all, because Alvarez apnealed directly and strongly to the principal of State Sovereignty, and demanded the restoration of the Confederation. Sants Anna thundered down upon Guerrero, as he had once upon a time thundered down upon Texas, and the result was almost the same. His army was disastrously routed, with the loss of provisions, arms and munitions; and Santa Anna himself escaped capture only by the treachery of a petty officer. He reached the Capitol almost alone, and the triumphal honors that were trumped up to hide his disgrace, might much more appropriately have been exchanged for a public thanksgiving for his escape with life.

With the exception of a very small district, the State of Guerrero is now free from all control and all fear of the Central Government. Its port of Acapulco has been subjected to a pretended blockade, but so feebly enforced as scarcely to interfere with the freedom of trade, and the last accounts state that even the pretence of a blockade has been discontinued. The practical independence of one State, and the powerful appeal it has made to the old Republican and State Rights ideas of the Mexicans, have profoundly agitated the people throughout the country. The adjoining State of Michoacan has pronounced in favor of Alvarez, and in an encounter with the Government forces, is said to have gained a decided advantage. From many towns and districts, the Chief of Guerrero has received assurances of support, and he has already opened communications with nearly all parts of the country. The Central Government is full of trouble and fearful forebodings. Extraordinary efforts are made to strengthen it by the severest restraints on the press and liberty of speech. By special edicts it is made a crime, variously punished with death, imprisonment and fine, to speak disrespectfully of his Serene Highness, or to report that his armies have been deserted, &c. &c. These are symptoms of weakness and terror, and will be so interpreted even by his own populace. Vera Cruz is so strongly suspected of disaffection, that it has been declared in a state of siege, and thus the disaffection made sure of. The States this side of the Sierra Madre are ripe for revolt, and already scarce-

acknowledge the supremacy of the Central The secret of this early decay of the power of Santa Anna, seems to be the intense and narrow selfishness with which he has used his opportunities. There were a few brave words uttered at the commencement of his government, and with these it was expected to satisfy the Mexican people, who had hoped so much from his experience, his ability. and his patriotism. If they have been bitterly deceived in him, he has been scarcely less so in them. They fondly looked for the renovation of the nation at his hands; instead of this, they have gained a narrow-souled and cowardly tyranny. He looked for the tame submission of a people wearied with revolution, and exhausted by anarchy; and has found, after a brief moment of unresisting stupor, that he is surrounded with a circle of burning hos tility, before which his sham laurels wither, and his paper throne crumbles and turns to ashes. It is a fate which he has invited and deserved. - Charleston

THE OPICM TRADE .- The great bulwark and upport of this ruinous and destructive trade is East India Company, originally a company of British merchants, who by degrees have arrived at such a pitch of power, that they now exercise sovereign rule over 140,000,000 of subjects, have possession of one of the finest countries in the world, and receive an annual income of nearly \$125,000,000. The Directors supply the Chinese market, their subjects devoting their rich plains to the cultivation of the poppy, instead of the grains suitable for human sustenance. From the opium grown by this Company, they receive an annual ncome of more than fifteen millions of dollars. being one of the principal sources of the support of the government. Although the best interests of 400,000,000 of our fellow-men demand the extinction of the iniquitous traffic, it is increasing annually with fearful rapidity.

CROMWELL'S SOLDIER'S BIRLE.-Govornor Wash burn, in a recent speech before the Massachusett's Bible Society, said, "Observe the causes which made Cromwell and the Commonwealth. In the army, every man had a Bible in his knapsack, and daily rend it and sung the praises of his God; and the result was what has been seen in the history of Puritanism." 'The "Soldier's Pocket Bible" sisted of Puritanism." The "Soldier's Pocket Bible" consisted of appropriate selections from the Ecriptures, and was printed on a single sheet, making sixteen pages. It is said that the success of Promwell's army commenced immediately on its publication, and that they never after lost a bat-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. BY VIRTUE of the authority in me vested, I will, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, expose for sale on the Square in Nashville, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Alfred A. Adams, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment to me, and all holding claims against the same are requested to present them authorizated according to law.

augl7—td JOHN ADAMS, Administrator,

BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Public, No. 74.] AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fity-five. Be it emacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-time.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifteen thousand dollars. For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, twenty thousand dollars For Fort Warren, at the narrows, Boston hurbor, Mussa-

chusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams and quarters, entrance to Narragansett roads, khode Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, fitteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, at the narrows, New York harbor, For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, fifty thou-For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, fifty thou-

For Fort Monroe, entrance to Hampton roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, Seuth Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Seund, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Harancas and barracks, Pensucola harber, ten ousand dollars.

Por Fort M'Ree, Pensacola harbor, and preservation of the e, ten thousand dollars. For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy-five thound dollars. For Fort Jefferson, Tortugue, Florids, fifty thousand dol-

For fortifications at Alcatras island, San Francisco bay, California, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco bay, California, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications in the harbor of San Francisco, California, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For forts on the western frontiers of Texas, one hundred thousand dollars. For repair of Fort Niagara, New York, three thousand dol-For repair of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, one

thousand dollars.

For repair and improvement of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Columbus and Castle William, New York harbor, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For repair of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Mifflin, Delaware river, Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars. For repair of wharf at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, seve

housand dollars.
For repair of Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, two thousand dollars.
For preservation of the site of Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.
For preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, including a new wharf, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, four thousand two hundred dollars.
For preservation of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, we've thousand three hundred dollars. outh Carolina, twelve thousand three hundred dollars. For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, five

housand dollars.
For repairs of Fort Morgan, mouth of Mobile bay, Alaama, five thousand dollars.
For repairs of Fort Pike, Rigolet Pass, Louisiana, one For repairs of Fort Macomb, (formerly Fort Wood) Chef wenteur Pass, Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of Tower Bupre, Bayou Dupre, Louisiana, five undred dollars. For repairs and extension of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi

ver, Louisiana, twenty five thousand dollars.

For barracks and quarters at Fort Hamilton, New York, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of their sites, the protection of title, and repairs of sudden damage to forts, twenty thousand data. Approved August 3, 1854.

Public, No. 73.]

AN ACT for the relief of the civil township of Marion, in the county of Mercer, Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of the civil township of Marion, in the county of Mercer, and State of Ohjo, be, and they are hereby, author-ized to select, out of the unsold lands of the United States in sized to select, out of the unsold lands of the United States in said State, one section of land for school purposes, in lieu of section sixteen, to which said township is entitled by acts of Congress, and when the said trustees shall have selected said section of land, they shall notify the Register of the land Office of the district in which said lands lie, and the same shall be reserved from sale, and set apart for the use of schools in said township: Provided, That said selection and notification be made within twelve months from the passage of this act: And provided further, That said selection shall be made of tegal subdivisions of the public lands, and in quantities of not less than one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enaced. That the title to the said lands, when so selected and set apart, shall vest in the State of Ohio, for the use of common scuools in said township, and shall be subject to the same disposition and uses that the sections sixteen in the said State have been made, by the various acts of Congress sflecting the same.

Approved August 3, 1854.

Public, No. 76.)
AN ACT granting the right of way over, and depot grounds on the military reserve at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Raliroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative authorized to grant to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan authorized to grant to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company the right of way upon lands reserved for military purposes at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, and also the right to take and use other land belonging to the United States at the same place for necessary depots: Provided, That he shall be of opinion that the said grants will not be detrimental to the public interests and, that the company pay into the Treasury of the United States, the appraised value of the premises required for the depots and other necessary buildings to be determined by such officer or officers of the Engineer Corpe or such other persons as the department may designate for that purpose: And provided further, That the location and width of the readway, and the location and boundaries of the depot grounds, and also the further, That the location and width of the readway, and the location and boundaries of the depot grounds, and also the conditions on which they are to be possessed and improved, shall be determined under the authority and with the approval of the President: And provided further, That if the said rall-road and depots shall not be completed within ten years, or if at any time after completion, the use of the said rall-road or depots be discontinued or abandoned, the said grant shall cease and determine.

Approved August 3, 1854,

[Public, No. 79.] AN ACT to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Com-

AN ACT to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senaie and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas Wilson, Evan Lyons, Esan Pickrell, and Thomas Brown, their associates, successors, and assigns, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.," to be established at Georgetown in the District of Columbia, and as such shall have succession, and may sue and be sued, implied and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may change and alter at pleasure, and shall have and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges which are incident to a corporation except as restricted by this act, and which are necessary and proper for manufacturing cotton, weolien, or silk goods or fabrics of various descriptions, and vending the same, and for making and constructing all machinery which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and may purchase, have, hold, use, and structing all machinery which may be necessary for the;
poses aforesaid; and may purchase, have, hold, use,
enjoy such a quantity of land as may be sofficient for p
ecuting the business aforesaid, to erect thereon such to
ings and improvements as may be necessary for the;
poses moresaid, and to sell and dispose of the same at pl
tree.

ure.

Dac. 2. And he it further snacted. That the capital stock or property already contributed by the parties hereby incorporated, and their associates shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be distributed amongst the said parties and their associates, in proportion to their respective interests; and the capital stock of the corporation may be increased from time to time in such manner as the stockholders in general mention may disch. stockholders in general meeting may direct, so that tire capital stock at any one time shall not exceed to three capital stock at any one time shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars; and the said shares shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, and shall be transferable only on the hooks of the corporation, and in such manner as may be prescribed by the hydrox shoreof; and meanner as one or more such shares shall, in virtue thereof, be entitled at all elections, and in all meetings of the stockholders, to one vote for each and every share which may be owned by him, which said vote may be given in person or by proxy, in and manner as the bullway may direct.

such manner as the by laws may direct.

Sac. 3. And be it further enacted, That the management of the business and concerns of said corporation subject, nevertheless, to such restraint and qualifications as may be prescribed by the by-laws or other votes of the stockholders preactions in the by-laws or other votes of the stockholders adopted in general meeting, shall be vested in a board to come is: of a president and six directors, who shall be elected by ballot, and shall be stockholders at the time of their election; and they, or a majority of them, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; that the first board shall be elected within six months after the passage of this act; and the subsequent elections shall be made a security that elected within six monins after the passage of unitsections the subsequent elections shall be made annually thereafts on the first Monday in May, at a general meeting of it stockhalders, to be convened for the purpose at such tir and place; and after such notice as may be fixed by the blaws of the Corporation, or by the president and directors and place; and after such notice as may be fixed by the by-laws of the Corporation, or by the president and directors in conformity therewith; but if an election shall not be made on the day appointed for the purpose, it may be made at any time thereafter, and the president and directors, for the time being, shall hold and exetrate their offices until a new election shall be made; and in case of a yacancy in the office of presi-dent or director, the remaining members of the board shall choose a president or director as the case may be, to serve until the next annual election.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That a general meeting of the stockholders shall be called by the president and direc-

Sgc. 4. Be it further enacted, That a general meeting of the stockholders shall be called by the president and directors as often as they may deem expedient, or as the stockholders by their by laws or other votes may direct, and may likewise be called by any number of stockholders owaling not less than one fourth part of the capital stock; and at least five days notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given to each stockholder personally, or by advertisement, to be inserted in a newspaper publisheddaily in the city of Washington; and in any meeting of stockholders for the transaction of any business, the owners of the major part of the capital stock present by person or by prosty, shall form a quorum; and every such meeting shall hay full power and authorito to provide by ordinary by laws, or by other vote, for transacting the business of the Corporation, which by-laws or yote whilst in force, shall be binding on the pre-ident and directors.

nt and directors. Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That nothing herein See, 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed 'a confer hanking privileges on the said Corporation, or the power of issuing bank notes, or notes in the nature of bank notes or paper intended to circulate as bank notes or currency: Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the Congress of the United States from altering or repealing the same whenever the public good requires. And provided further, That the stockholders, individually and collectively shall be responsible for all the acts done, and obligations incurred by the corporation created by this act.

Approved August 4, 1854.

[Public, No. 80] Public, No. 80]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sumabe, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: For transportation of the mails, five milliontwo bundred

and seventy five thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two million dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty-five thousand

ollars. For waspping paper, fifty-five thousand dollars. Por office furniture to the post effices, eight thousand do For advertising, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Por mall locks, keys, and stamps, twenty-five thousand dotlars.
For mail depredations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars.
For clerks in the offices of postmasters, five handred and sixty thousand deliars;
For postage stamps and stamped savelopes, fifty-five thou-sand deliars.

passed at the present session of Congress establishing routes, one thousand dollars.

To enable the Possimater General to purchase the patent of the clam shell padiock should be be of opinion the public service requires it, the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted. That there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding two million three hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the revenues of the Post Office Department to meet the foregoing appropriations for the year ending the thritish of tree-

the revenues of the Post Office Department to meet the forgoing appropriations for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That hereafter the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to continue the mail service between Charleston, Key West and Havans, during August and September by a competent stemer as it is now being performed during the ten months of the year, and that to enable him to do so, ten thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out af any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

by appropriated out af any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to the postmaster at Washington city, District of Columbia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a commission of one mill per pound upon the aggregate weight of public documents printed by order of Congress and deposited in the office of said postmaster to be malled, this allowance to commence with the passage of this act and to continue for one year only and to be computed from the ascertained weight for the month of January eighteen hundred and fifty-four. And that the said postmaster be required to pay out of the said commissions to the cierks and other employes of als office a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars each, per annum, as compensation for the satra labor performed by them in the assortment and mailing of said documents; and that he be required to account for, and settle with the Post Office Department for the disbursement of these commissions, and any surplus that may remain, in the same manner as is now required in the settle meet of his other accounts.

Sec. 5. And be it further engeted. The total content of the content of the content. remain, in the same manner as is now required in the sense ment of his other accounts.

Sec. S. And, be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to establish a mail on the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orleans, and from Keokuk, lowa, to Galena, in Hilmiois, and that he courtact for the same in one line or in such divisions or sections or both as may be most compatible with the public service, and to facilitate the execution of this section the Postmaster General may make immediate temporary arrangements for carrying may make immediate temporary arrangements for carryin said mail by the trip and if he falls to obtain acceptable bi

said mail by the trip and if he fails to obtain acceptable bids after advertising for thirty days he may make private contracts for carrying said mail and the said mail shall be carried daily from Cairo to New Orleans, but the Postmaster General is authorized at his discretion to restrict the delivery of the mail at all other points than Cairo, Memphis, Napoleon, Vickeburg, Natches, Baion Rouge and New Orleans to three mails a week each way. Provided, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of parties heretefore contracting for said service.

Approved August 5, 1854. AN ACT to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives Be it cancled by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upwards, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still semaining unsoid, shall be subject to sale at the price of one doiler per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifneen years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsoid, shall be subject to sale at seventy five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for united States that shall have been in market for the United States that sand have been in market for twenty years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining ject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the innes of the United States that small have been in market for twenty years or upwards, as aforessid, and still remaining ansold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years and upwards, as aforessid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five years and upwards, as aforessid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twelve-side and a half cents per acre; Provided, Tale section shall not be so construct as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting land to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act, the occupant and sentler upon the lands shall have the right of pre-emption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations, upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of pre-emption, until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased, shall again be subject to right of pre-emption for eleven months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: Provided, That nothing in this act shall see so construed asto interfore with any right which has sor may accrue by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers upon public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that any person applying to enter any of the aforesiid lands shall be required to make affidacit before the register or receiver of the proper fand office, that he or she enters the same for his or herowa

use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned o occupied by him or herself, and together with said entry

[Public, No. 82]

AN ACT declaring the southern boundary of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That, until otherwise provided by law, the territory acquired
under the late treaty with Mexico, commonly known as the
Gaisden treaty he nod the same is hereby incorporated with
the territory of "New Mexico" subject to all the laws of said
last named Tarritors. Approved August 4, 1854.

CARRIAGES.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY IN RE-CARRIAGES. Which, with our large stock on hand, gives us facilities for offering better bargains than can be for P. P. PECK & CO.

WALL PAPER. ON HAND, a fine assortment of Wall Paper of the latest and most fashionable styles, for Parlors, ent of t and hors, KLAGAS & GURBEY, Halls, Dining Rooms, &c., at

Nashville Wall Paper Store, No. 20 College st.
N. B.—Paper Hanging promptly attended to, warranted done is the best manner, aug 20. WOODEN WARE, &c.

SUNDRIES JUST RECEIVED. CEDAR Buckets, Pails, Tubs, Piggings, &c.; Well Buckets, Half Bushel Measures; ter Tubs, Rice Boxes, Sugar Boxes, &c ; Bread Travs, Baskets, children's Cane Chairs Cocoa Nut Dippers, Grass Mats, Maunilla do Churns, Cradies, Floor Mops, &c. Just received at the Variety and House Furnishing Store aug20

NEW VARIETY GOODS .-Faney French Work Baskets;
Traveling and School do;
Warius & English's superior Needles;
Low's Old Windsor Soap, Barry's Tricopherous;
Gom Elastic Combs Rings and Raitles;
Port Monies, Purses, Purse Silk, Beads;
Fishing Lines and Tackles of all kinds;
Lowelry, Parliment Jewelry, Perfumery. A. MORRISON & CO.

CAGES, CAGES, -Mocking Bird, Breeding and Canary Cages. Just received by
A. MORRISON & CO. 80920 HALL AND TABLE LAMPS. - A full assort-II ment of Hall, Table and Side Lamps for barning Oil and Lard. Just received. A. MORRISON & CO.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

FERREL will resume his School in the basem W . of the African Church, on the first Monday in September. All the branches of a thorough Classical and Scientific course will be taught. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, and promises that no efforts shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. TREAS.—\$25 per session of five months.

He will make a deduction for lost time in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars apply at the Commercial College, or at his room in Cooper's Building.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, after a long and tedious illness, is again prepared to resume his official and professional duties at his office, corner of Cedar and Cherry streets, near the Post Office. He will be found there at all times, ready to discharge his duties as Magistrate whenever called on.— He hopes his present location will accom nodate those who objected to his former one as being "ue status," and therefore not easy of access - a queer objection, truly ways easy enough to get into Law; to get out of it again a generally the d -- attentiv.

ways say enough to get into Law; to get out of it again is generally the d—nificulty.

As Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman, he will be pleased to serve all those who may need anything in that branch of his business. Surveys, Maps, Plans, Charts and Drawings of every description executed at the shortest notice and with scrupulous accuracy. Also, Writings of all kinds, Copies of Transcripts, Depositions, Affidavits, Deeds of Conveyance, Contracts, &c., &c., drawn up with correctness and despatch.

Having a large family, dependant for their subaistence. Having a large family, dependant for their subsistence at the labor of his head and hands, the subscriber hopes

that a liberal public will extend to him a fair share of business and employment. H. C. MARCELL,

R. C. M'NAIRY & CO., No. 55 College st., Nashville, Tenn.

A RE now receiving their FALL STOCK OF NEW GOODS, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of the public. Embroideries. They have now opened for sale the handsomest and most varied assortment of Embroideries ever brought to Nash-ville, from which the ladies would do well to select early.

Silk Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, etc., Will surpass all previous displaya. Carpets. In a few days they will receive a rich and extensive sup-

ply of Carpets, selected in the East by their buyer ex-pressly for this trade, and which they intend to sell so heup ay to make it to the interest of every one to buy of nem. Their stock in this department will be \$10,0 Also of every thing in their line of business the keep a constant supply of the best quality at the lowest Desiring to close their Summer stock before going into their New Store, they are selfing below cost. Let all who desire good bargains give them a call.

RACKERS.—Soda, Butter and Water Crackers, made every day. [ang 18.] J. NIXON, Jr. / made every day. T OAF BREAD, - I am now selling an excellent acti-

mag 16.

J. H. CURREY. CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

REGS LEAVE to inform his friends and the oh hand Coffins of every description, from the plainest servants to the fine Metalic air-tight and air-exhausred Coffins, the best now in use for preserving the Corps; together with good Hearses and Horses, and everything necessary D public generally, that he keeps constant oh hand Coffins of every description, from

AUCTION. NEW DRY GOODS, &C., DUNCAN, MORGAN & Co.

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, September, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1854. WE will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, WEDNES-DAY and THESDAY, 12th, 13th and 14th September, the largest and best assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, &c., Fancy Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, &c., ever imported to this market, embracing the user larger strikes of Dress Goods, Tarkensos, Max and Boys Wara of this season's importation.

The advantages we possess of importing Foreign and American Goods into this market, with all the improvements in quality and latest styles, canade us to offer the strongest inducements to City and Country Merchanis.

The stock embraces the greatest variety, and will be sold liberally, in lots to suit purchasers. We enumerate a few leading articles, viz: few leading articles, viz:

Black and colored French, English, German, and Ameri

few leading articles, viz:

Black and colored French, English, German, and American Cloths and Cassimeres; Fancy Cassimeres, Embroidered Doeskin Cassimeres, new styles; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, and Cashmere Vestings; Embroidered do.; Plain, Black-Blue, Brown, Grey and Cadet Satinetts; Fancy, Plaid, and Figur'd Satinetts; Ermine Cloths, Black, Blue and Grey Tweeds; Black, Blue and Fancy-colored Jeans; Small-Check, ed Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans; Heavy Cable-warp Kerseys; Georgia and Alabama Twilled do.; Blue, Searles, Green and Drab Blankets; Marble, Patridge and Fancy Blankets for coats; Blanket Coatings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; and sew style French Coatings. White Mackinaw Biankets; Fancy End, and Negro Blankets; Blue, Black and Mole colored Blankets; French, Swiss and American Bed Blankets, all sizes; Union Bed Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 square; Crib Blankets; Twilled Bed Blankets; Plaid Linseys, high colors; Gala Plaids; High-colored. Plaid and Figured Clouking; Mohair Serges; Silk and Worsted do.; Black Mohair Alpaca; Silk-warp and High Luster; assorted quality, High-colored Alapaca Luster; Coburga of assorted colors; all wool French Del ames, solid high-colors; Fine French Printed de Alsacc; New Style Printed DeLaines, High-colors; High-colored Scotch Plaids; French German and English Merimos, new styles; Figured Alpaca Luster; New Style Dress Silks; Plaid Dress Silks; Black Gro de Rhine, and Gro de Nap Silks, of all widths; Persian and Florence Silks; Fancy Prints of all the best brands and fast colors, Black, Blue and Orange, Canary, American ruby, and Chocolate Prints, of different Manufactures; Furniture Prints, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 wide; Green Prints; Apron, Furniture and Counterpane Checks; Checks and Plaids for ser-Black, Blue and Orange, Canary, American ruby, and Chocolate Prints, of different Manufacturas, Furniture Prints, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 wide; Green Prints, Annon, Furniture and Counterpane Checks; Checks and Plaida for servants dresses, White and Colored Canton Fiannels, Bleached Dromestics, 3-4, 7-5, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4-quarty ers wide; Bleached Brillings, Brown Domestics, of all widths and qualities, from the Tennessee and Georgia Manufacturers, 12-4 heavy Brown Sheetings; White Goods, consisting of Jackonets, Jackonet Cambries, Cross-barred Muslin, Swiss and Mull Muslins; Brown Muslins, Black and White Silk Laces; Thread and Lisle Lace; Edging and Insertings; bilk Silk Veils; green, brown and blue Berege; Picknett Gloves and Muss, half-arm Picknett Gloves, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves; Cashmere Gloves, and Worsted Hosiery, of all colors; Cotion Hosiery, of all colors; White, Scarlet, and Colored Flannels, of all widths; Silk and Satin Ribbons, all widths, New Style Bonnet Ribbons; Irish Linen; Sheeting and Pillow Case Linen, of all widths, and the best importations; Triommings, of all styless and qualities; Needles, Pins, Buttons, Threada, Port-Monsies, &c., &c.; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black, Italian and Fancy Silk Cravate; Woolen Competts, Hoods, &c.

100 CASES OF NEW STYLE SILK AND ANGOLA Hats; Beaver and Brush Hats; Broad-Brimmed do.; Julien Kossuth and Albors Scol Res.

100 CASES OF NEW STILE SILE AND ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATIO Nashville, August 17, 1854

Future Auction Sales, October, 17th, 18th and 19th. | December, 12th, 18th and Nov'br. 14th, 15th and 16th. | 14th.

FIRST AUCTION SALE J. F. DUNTON,

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, BARDWARE, CLOTHING, BATS, &c. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,

September 5, 6, and 7th,

NOMPRISING the greatest variety of Goods ever COMPRISING the greatest variety of Goods ever offered in this market, to-wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Drab Cloths; Blue, Black,
Brown and Drab Peter Shams; Blue, Black, Brown and
Drab Pilot Cloths; Blue, Brown and Green Finshings;
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres; Hine, Black and Fancy Sattinetts; Blue, Brown and Fancy Jesus; Kerseys, Mackinaw,
Red and Negro Blankets; Red, Green, Yellow and WhiteFlaunels; English and French Merinos; Aipacas and Aipaca Serges; Scotch Plaids; Mousline de Laine; Silk, Satin,
Merino and other Vestings; Crossbar Muslins, Jackmets,
Swiss Muslins; Victoria Lawn; Ginghams; Plaid Lindseys,
British and American Prints, Tickings, Hickory Shirtlisgs,
Negro Stripes; California Stripes; Bleached and Brown
Drills, Brown Domestics, Vest Paddings; Canton Flannels,
Silk Lace and Edgings; Linen and Cotton, Edgings; Swies
and Jackonset Edging; Linen Toweling; Linen Diaper; Silk,
Linen and Cotton Hd'Kir, Blue, Green and Brown Bayese;
Cassinets; Crape, Merino and Wool Shawls; Hlaok and
Colored Cambricks; 94 Shirtings; Bleached and Brown
Table Cloths; Irish Linen; Huckaback and Bird Kye Diaper, Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose and Mohair Bindings; Black and Fancy Cravats; Gingham deSuspenders; Thread; Tapes; Ivory, Redding and Table Cuslery; Scissors, Patent Balances; Silk and Gotton Laces; Silk
Mohair Satin Lastine Pendenthian Control Cotton Laces; Silk
Mohair Satin Lastine Pendenthian fered in this market, to-wit Combs; Pins, Needlen Thimbles; Pocket and Table Cuslery; Scissors; Patent Balances; Silk and Cotton Laces; Silk
Mohar, Satin, Lasting, Pearl and other Buttons; Carpet
Bags and Satchels; Fuggy and Riding Whips; Back, Merino
and Silk Gloves; Violins; Guns and Pistols; Mahogany
Writing Desks and Boxes; Soaps; Ramors, Razor Strops,
Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Fur, Wool
and glazed Hats, Looking Glasses; Flasks; Unibrellas
Together with other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS LIBERAL.

J. F. DUNTON ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT

WE WILL SELL 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., 100 hhds. Sugar; 500 kegs assorted Naile; 200 sacks Coffee: 200 bbis Molassey 200 reams W. Papsr; 200 bbis Whisky; 50 do Brandy; 25 do Wine; 25 baga Spice; 50 do Ginger; 100 casks Soda; 100 bxs Tallow Candles; 100 do Star do; 100,000 Regalia Cignes; 25 bbis Mackerel; 100 bbis Vinegur; 100 boxes Scap; 50 boxes -TOGETHER WITH-50 boxes Tobacco

Tess, Loaf and Crushed Sugars, Indigo, Madder, &c. aug 18. H. S. FRENCH & SONS. AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

DAVIS & SWANN. ONTUESDAY, AUGUST THE 22D, 1854,

-eries, viz:
50 hogsheads Sugar;
50 casks English Soda;
100 bags Rio Caffee;
50 do Lagoyra do;
185 do Harana do;
20 do Jara do;
185 do Harana do;
20 do Jara do;
185 do Harana do;
25 do Golden Syrup;
25 do Golden Syrup;
26 do Powderdd do;
27 do Baying Soaps;
28 do Powderdd do;
28 do Powderdd do;
29 do Powderdd do;
20 do Lorening Ch'd Sugar;
20 do Powderdd do;
20 do Powderdd do;
21 do Powderdd do;
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27 do Powderdd do;
28 do Powderdd do;
29 do Powderdd do;
20 do Powderd 125 dozen Painted Backets; 10 bags Pepper; 20 nests do Tubs; 50 boxes Matches; 50 boxes Cluret Win do lunp. Tea, very line;
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED ON TIME

500 BOXES VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO. comprising all the various grades from common to the a-sest, which will be soid to close consigureant, upon the forlowing terms, viz :

For all sums of \$100 and under, Cash; all sums over \$100 and under \$300, four months; all sums of \$300 and upwards, stx months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorated, payable in one of the City Banks. DAVIS & SWANN

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAIL. -Change of Schedule. O'N and after SATURDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., the Mail and Passenger Train will leave Nashville daily at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes, P. M., [instead of 8 A. M. as at present, arriving at Chattanooga at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes, A. M.

otes, A. M.

Passengers going East or to Charleston and Savannah, will, by this arrangement, avoid the present delay of 15 hours at Chattanooga, and either going to or returning from those points will meet with no detention except for meals or change of baggage

The return Train from Chattanooga and the Accommdation Train to Shelbsville will be continued on their present schedule time.

H. L. ANDERSON.

AND FOR SALE, - A TRACT OF LAND containing about ONE HUNDRED AND SIX acres, on Hyde's Ferry Turapise, four miles from Nashville, of which 70 acres are in cultivation, and the cest tolerably well timbered and set in Blue Grass, with Dwelling House, now faithing acres for the containing the set of the containing the set of the containing the set of the containing the

ever failing water, &c., &c.
ALSO, SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, three-fourths of a mile from the above, very fertile and heavily TIMHERED, will be sold at AUCTION at the Court House door in Nashville, on the 2d day of SEPTEMBER next, for one third CASH, and the rest in ONE AND TWO YEARS

without inferest. Title unquestionable.

W. Driver, who resides on the first Tract, will show the W. DRIVER. GREAT BARGAIN IN LAND.

IF immediate application is made a great bargain with the given in the following tracts of land, viz. 300 acres in White's Bend, fronting on Hyde's Ferry Turapike and Cumberland River, 7% miles from Mashville, 40 acres cleared, balance well timbered—soil mostly good. Also, All orders ieff at my ware room, No. 51 Cooper's Building.

Cherry street, will be promptly attended to, both day or night.

Mr. CURREY.

Dilly L. & R. W. BROWN, Cherry st.